

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A device for manipulating a molecule *in vivo* relative to a target tissue comprising:
an elongated member comprising an elongated core electrode comprising a conductive material, a substantially nonconductive insulator sleeve positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the core electrode, and an outer electrode positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the sleeve, a bottom portion of the sleeve protruding therefrom;
at least two discrete electrodes affixed in axially spaced relation along the elongated member, each electrode being in circuit communication with a respective portion of a source of electrical energy, the discrete electrodes being configured to establish a first electromagnetic field *in vivo* between selected electrodes sufficient to cause an electromigration of a molecule relative to a target tissue and a second electromagnetic field sufficient to cause transient permeability of a cell membrane within the target tissue; and
an insulating material interposed axially between the electrodes for achieving relative electromagnetic isolation of the electrodes.
2. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the second field is higher than the first field.
3. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the elongated member is geometrically adapted for insertion into the target tissue.
4. (Cancelled)
5. (Currently Amended) The device recited in Claim 1 4, wherein the sleeve has a bottom portion adapted to protrude beneath a bottom of the outer electrode.

6. (Currently Amended) The device recited in Claim 1 4, wherein the outer electrode comprises a first outer electrode and the sleeve comprises a first sleeve, and further comprising:
a second insulator sleeve positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the first outer electrode, a bottom portion of the first outer electrode protruding therefrom; and
a second outer electrode positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the second sleeve.
7. (Original) The device recited in Claim 6, wherein the first sleeve has a bottom portion positioned to protrude beneath a bottom of the first outer electrode and the second sleeve has a bottom portion adapted to protrude beneath a bottom of the second outer electrode.
8. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the member comprises a plurality of members configurable to surround a periphery of at least a portion of the target tissue.
9. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the member comprises a pair of members configured in spaced-apart relation and adapted to provide at least one pair of opposite-polarity voltages approximately simultaneously on at least one electrode on each member.
10. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, further comprising means for selectively activating a selected plurality of electrodes in a predetermined pattern.
11. (Original) The device recited in Claim 1, wherein the electrodes are substantially simultaneously activatable.
12. (Withdrawn)

13. (Withdrawn)

14. (Withdrawn)

15. (Currently Amended) A device for manipulating a molecule *in vivo* relative to a target tissue comprising:

an elongated member comprising an elongated core electrode comprising a conductive material, a substantially nonconductive insulator sleeve positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the core electrode, and an outer electrode positioned in surrounding relation to a portion of the sleeve, a bottom portion of the sleeve protruding therefrom;

at least two discrete electrodes affixed in axially spaced relation along the elongated member, each electrode being in circuit communication with a respective portion of a source of electrical energy, the discrete electrodes being configured to establish an electromagnetic field *in vivo* between selected electrodes sufficient to cause at least one of an electromigration of a molecule relative to a target tissue and transient permeability of a cell membrane within the target tissue; and

an insulating material interposed axially between the electrodes for achieving relative electromagnetic isolation of the electrodes.

Claims 16-27 (Withdrawn)